



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

UPPER CANADA.

They called you, my country, disloyal,
Said your sons felt no patriot glow,
And averred for the flag that was Royal,
They never would venture a blow.

Let their deeds now respond to the slander,
That traitors would cast on your fame,
While I cling to my country the fonder,
That there rests not a blot on her name.

On the fields that our fathers defended,
And which freely were dyed in their gore,
The blood of their sons will be blended,
In defence of the flag that they bore.

Round that standard our forefathers rally,
With their rifles they haste to the scene,
Each mountain and hamlet and valley
Bravely arms in defence of their Queen.

When they spoke of your children retreating,
With their swords and their valor untied;
How they slandered the hearts that were beating,
From the Huron to the Ottawa's tide.

AN UPPER CANADIAN.
Quebec, 1838.

For the Burlington Free Press.

Canada has become a charmed word,
exciting feelings which baffle all enquiry,
and leading to actions extraordinary and
indiscreet.

These feelings and these actions are fast
bringing on a crisis, when all must come
to a definite conclusion as to the course to
be pursued. We cannot much longer
amuse ourselves with the farce of public
meetings got up to sanction inflammatory
resolutions or to ensnare the people to the
support of party leaders. Public opinion
when greatly excited will not spend itself
in unmeaning resolves, but necessarily leads
to action, and as the direct tendency of
that action is to produce a state of hostility
between us and Great Britain, the consequence
of which may endure when we
are in the grave, we ought to come to a
solemn pause and consider well what we
are doing. We are standing as it were,
on the crater's edge, and duty and prudence
unite in their demands of caution and firmness.
The history of the world does not
record a case of more extraordinary conduct
than we are now exhibiting. Without a
complaint against Great Britain, we are
precipitating this nation into a war
with her, and for what, for the abstract
right of dictating as to the form of a provincial
government, and all this in contradiction
of a solemn treaty and the laws of the
Union. The long list of cases where
stand recorded the acts of perfidy on the
part of nations is to be increased by us.

But lest the principles I may advance
should by any be feared as dangerous, I
warn my readers that my name appears to
the condemned memorial. It will, therefore,
be seen that I write as a proscribed
man, but I ask no brawler's leave to
address myself to all who love their country
and desire to guard its honor from pollution.

A plain statement of the case is this—
Canada is claimed to be a component part
of the British Empire, transferred to that
Kingdom by a treaty with France. The
form of government established therein is
almost a *fac simile* of that of Great Britain.
One branch of the Legislature, as in
England, is elective and is wholly in the
interest of the disaffected. The laws enacted,
bear equally upon all classes, conditions and
persons. Courts are established and laws
are administered equally to all. The blessings
of civil liberty are enjoyed by all, and none
are put beyond the pale of protection. It
will probably be admitted that no instance
of bad faith had occurred on the part
of the English Government, that they have
in all their measures consulted the best
interests of the colonies: erected public
works of great value, and expended
millions for their protection, while the province
has been more free from taxes and public
burthens than any state in this Union.

Under these circumstances a rebellion
has broken out, and a contest is raging between
the established Government on the one side,
and the disaffected on the other, and the question
for us to determine is whether it is our duty,
our interest, or our right to interfere.

I may be doubtful whether a case can
ever occur, when the administration of a
Government though ever so oppressive,
will justify surrounding nations to interfere

in that Government. No one presumes to
intermeddle with the government of the
Sublime Porte, and yet no one doubts as
to the oppression of the people. But admit
that cases may arise justifying such
interference, it can only be in extreme cases,
and no man pretends that any of those cases
have occurred.

Canada bears the same relation to the
English Government that Louisiana does
to ours, being transferred in the same
manner and by the same power. Their
form of government may justly be called
free, for it is an admitted fact that next to
our own the British Government is the
freest in the world. But as many will
contend that the Canadians are an oppressed
people, the contest is either a strife as to
the form of their Government, or a manifestation
of implacable hatred between
them and all who speak a different language.
If the one, our interference would
be unlawful; if the other, it would be
murderous. None will contend that duty
demands our interference. There are fanatics
in liberty as well as in religion, and
they may consider that duty calls on them
to consecrate their bodies to the reformation
of the world's abuse, but they are
harmless creatures whose example will have
small influence upon the thoughtful and
sober minded. As citizens, our duty is
to our own government, and the greatest
benefit we can confer upon the world is to
render that government a perfect example
of high and honorable bearing.

The argument is equally conclusive on
the score of interest. Our intercourse with
Canada has been more extensive and intimate
than with many of the States of the
Union. Our commercial connections with
them have been greater than with all the
States, excepting New York, and these
connexions have been almost exclusively
with the government party. But we should
also take into consideration our connexion
with England, and this opens to view a
vast field of relations, varied, important and
interesting to us and to the world. Great
Britain and America have a common origin,
speak the same language, and are the
two freest nations in the world. Both
are laboring to advance the interests of
man, to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge
and to send the lights of religion to the
dark corners of the earth. They should
be natural allies, and so far as interest is a
subject of enquiry, the argument is conclusive,
we have every thing to gain
by neutrality and much to lose by a breach
of it.

I am aware that with exclusive Patriots
questions of interest will be considered as
low and grovelling. Their sublimated notions
of liberty lead them to regard the
peace of the nation as of small moment
when opposed to the dear right of protesting
all governments against their pure theories.
It will hardly be expected that they
will bestow much thought upon the
momentous question of the right to interfere,
and I shall not give myself the trouble
to discuss the matter for their benefit:
but I call on the peaceful, the quiet,
the lovers of order and of law, to consider well
this important subject.

In considering this subject, we have nothing
to do with the enquiry how far individuals
may leave the country of their birth
and identify themselves in a foreign quarrel.
They must be left to determine as to
the morality of the transaction. These
cases have occurred and covered the actors
with glory, as in the case of Lafayette.
But it is not every quarrel that offers a fit
occasion, and in a mere rebellion it is never
allowable. The rebellion of Shays; the
whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania; the
powder plot in England, and thousands of
others are cases of resistance to the government
where the world by common consent
would award to every intermeddler the
glory of a halter.

The individual by joining in a foreign
quarrel assumes a hostile character and is
to be treated as such. Colonel Miller in
Greece could claim no privilege as an
American citizen. The original character
for the time being, is merged in that of the
new relation. It was on this ground that
the French Government attempted to prevent
the departure of Lafayette, and it was
effected by stealth. The question for us to
determine is of a national character, and we
are to determine how far we have the right
as a nation, of giving aid to the disaffected.

The duties of government towards each
other can admit of no controversy. Every
people have the right of establishing their
own form of government. This is admitted
by every writer on the laws of nations.
When Russia and the other powers interfered
in the government of Poland, they incurred
the censure of the civilized world. The
revolution in Cromwell's time was viewed
with great distrust, but none felt
authorised to interfere. So again in the

various revolutions of distracted France all
trembled, but stood aloof. We have no
greater right to interfere in the government
of other nations than they in ours, and a
league like that of the holy alliance to
extinguish the spirit of liberty here, would
be condemned by the world as well as by
us.

All resistance to constituted authority is
either rebellion or revolution. It may not
be easy clearly to define the limits of the
two, but still there is a clear difference between
them, as well as in the rights growing
out of them. In a case of rebellion
merely, no one ever contended for the
right of taking part with the disaffected. It
is only when the resistance assumes the
form of revolution that this right can be
claimed. A revolt in the city of Constantinople
would be visited, with decapitation
and though the measure of punishment
might be outrageous, no interference would
be tolerated, but when the Bey of Egypt
raises the standard, assistance might be
afforded. The difference consists in the
fact that the revolters have assumed a form
of government, and when they have acquired
a force sufficient for the ordinary
purposes of government, assistance may be
granted.

Thus, in the case of the United States,
France gave us assistance. So in the case
of the South American governments, and
in the case of Texas.

This can only happen when by the
acknowledgement the party is admitted into
the family of civilized nations. But when
the struggle for mastery is between the
people of the same section of country, as
in the cases before mentioned of Cromwell,
the revolutions in France, or that now
raging in Spain, no assistance can be given
to the disaffected without a breach of the
laws of nations. If the disaffected obtain
the mastery and become a government *de facto*,
they may be recognized as such and acquire
the rights of a government. Instances have
occurred of aid to the regular government,
as that of Prussia to France, during the
French revolution, and of the combined powers
at the battle of Waterloo, but no instance of aid
to the revolters is recollected, and it is believed
none can be found.

The reason obviously is, that a principle
of this kind would lessen the foundation
of all authority; would lead to the destruction
of all government over the same people
at the same time; hence, until the disaffected
obtain the mastery, no treaty could
be made with them.

The cases where assistance has been
given to the revolters are confined to those
where the contest is between the different
portions of the government.

When therefore the people of a section
of country, as in the cases before mentioned
of the United States, Texas, &c. have
established a regular government they may
be recognized as independent nations, and
others in their discretion may make treaties
with them. But these principles have no
application to the contest in Canada. The
resistance is too feeble to merit the distinction
of a revolution; it is a pitiful rebellion.
At the firing of the first gun, the leaders
abandoned their adherents and seeking
safety in a disgraceful flight, have come
among us to give examples of patriot daring
under the protection of our laws. Disguise
in this matter is useless. The continuance
of this contest rests with us. If we stand
aloof it dies still born. If we nurse the
bantering it may acquire a momentary
strength, but will be crushed in the end.
And why take such a step? There is madness
in the thought. It cannot benefit Canada,
the injury to ourselves is sure. We pollute
the name of liberty by this meretricious
interference, and bring disgrace upon the
American character which ages cannot wash out.

The demonstrations of sympathy which
have been exhibited are credible to Americans
as lovers of liberty, and if restrained
within proper limits may advance its cause,
but if allowed to burst forth in furious
enmity against all other forms of government
will only defeat its object and bring a stain
upon the nation. We may extend our
sympathies to every oppressed people, but
must not make war upon their government
except for injuries we have sustained.
Against Great Britain we have no cause of
complaint. Time has been when we have
met them in the battle field, and if undressed
injuries should ever demand it, we will
meet them again, and thence is he armed
that hath his quarrel just. But the
claron's voice has given place to the notes
of peace and we are now friends. A solemn
treaty binds the two nations in terms
of amity and mutual benefit, and laws have
been enacted for the purpose of preserving
that peace. Have the terms of that treaty
and the laws been observed? In shame
and in sorrow we answer no. Our feelings
have obtained vent in more enduring

forms than sympathy, they have become
embodied in preparations for war. We
cannot deceive ourselves. Arms, ammunition,
munitions of war have been openly
furnished. To say nothing of what has
been done in this State, the encampment at
Navy Island is American in its character,
commanded by an American soldier.

It matters not that it lies a few rods
beyond our jurisdictional line; its character
is the same as if it were in the streets of
Buffalo, and could not live a day without
American support.

If these things are right, let the government
avow them and give character to those acts
which our citizens are now performing. But
if wrong, let the reproach be put far away
by the action of the government, and let
these misguided men be taught that the
nation's peace, and the nation's honor
must be preserved. It would be an insult
to say that the government has not the
power to command the observance of its
treaties and laws. They have the power,
and having it are bound to exercise it. If
this power is put forth in good faith, and
with the honest intention of maintaining
peace, all will be well. If otherwise, the
consequences are not doubtful. Great Britain
will attempt to maintain the integrity of
the province. The record of our acts will
be exhibited, and satisfaction demanded,
and if not given, the harbors of Boston and
New York will be laid under contribution
before the first day of June.

Are we prepared for such an event?
where is our efficient force? Our armies
are in the marshes of Florida in the unsuccessful
chase of a few naked Indians—and where
is our navy? Echo answers—where!

I have thus, fellow citizens, expressed
my views somewhat freely. They are uttered
because I think them true, and demanded
by the occasion. I claim to be a republican,
and am willing to stand or fall by the
purity of my views and intentions. I court
the consideration of intelligent men, but
protest against the decision of noisy
meetings. If the facts I have stated be
incorrect, the error can be easily pointed
out; if the argument is unsound, let it be
answered by something better than obloquy.
In common with others, I claim the right
of offering my views, and while threats
shall not keep me back from the expression
of an honest opinion, no cringing sycophancy,
nor love of popularity shall lead me to retract.
If future events show that I have been
alarmed without cause, let me be set down
as an alarmist; but if otherwise, let there
be no more threats of personal abuse, at
least let us die a natural death, and the
press no more be disgraced by its open
countenance of the *gallows* and the *gibbet*.

A. B.

Yesterday Major Pringle's Company of
Royal Artillery arrived in this garrison
from New Brunswick; they crossed the
river about one o'clock, and landed at the
Lower Town Market Place, from whence
they were escorted by the Volunteer Artillery,
who were drawn up in St. Peter Street,
and accompanied the new comers to the
Jesuit Barracks. The Company is composed
of a fine set of young men, and do not
appear to have suffered from their long
march. We understand they will move
upwards in a few days.

The Light Company of the 34th arrived
to day about two o'clock. On landing,
they were received by all the unpaid Companies
of Quebec Volunteers, with the Band of the
66th Regiment, & also marched into the
Jesuit Barrack; the Grenadier Company is
expected on Saturday; they will, for the
present, remain in this Garrison. After the
34th company had entered the Barracks, the
Volunteers continued their march through
the principal streets of the city; they
mustered strong on the occasion, and made
a very soldierlike appearance.

It is reported that the 81st Regiment
from Gibraltar is, as well as the 93d
Highlanders, destined for these Colonies.
Quebec Mercury, Jan. 25.

The Grenadier Company of the 34th
Regiment arrived yesterday; they are stout,
active men, generally young, and altogether
as favourable a specimen of that class
of soldiers as we have for a long time seen.
They marched into the Jesuit Barracks, and
it is understood will remain in this
garrison, at least till the arrival of the
battalion companies, which are not expected,
as we are informed, for a fortnight or three
weeks.—*Quebec Mercury, Jan. 27.*

TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steam
ship Constitution, we have received our files
of the Houston Telegraph, of the 30th ult.
An extra published on Christmas day,
gives a rumoured account of a battle said
to be fought at San Antonio de Bexar,

between a considerable body of invading
Mexicans, and a part of the Texian army
under Colonels Karnes and Wells, on the
20th ult., from 9, A. M., with doubtful
results.

The same paper gives an abstract of the
account transmitted to the secretary of war
by Col. Karnes. He states that about 50
Mexicans had made an attack on the guard
protecting the horses about eight miles be-
low that city...killing one and taking the
other prisoner; and that they had been
pursued unavailably for ten miles, as the
trail had given out.

The Texian government has purchased a
brig carrying 11 guns and 260 men. It is
anchored in Galveston bay, and will soon
be ready for action.

The organization of the militia is gradually
progressing. Thos. J. Rusk has been
appointed major general.

A general order was issued on Christmas
day by Gen. Rusk, ordering the officers
of militia to have their troops in readiness
to march against the enemy at a moment's
warning; for it is apprehended that the
Mexican army will now shortly invade
Texas in full force.

Mirabeau B. Lamar has been nominated
for the Presidency, after the expiration
of Houston's term, by a number of citizens,
and has accepted the nomination.

The Texan Congress has again passed the
land bill, by a vote of more than two-thirds—
thus nullifying the President's veto.

Sam Houston, President of Texas, has
issued his proclamation, dated December
25, revoking all agencies for the sale of
Texan land scrip...forbidding all sales at
less than \$1.50 the acre...requiring all payments
to be made in specie or government notes...and
revoking all sales heretofore made on credit.—*New Orleans Bee, Jan. 20.*

Extract of a letter from Troy, N. Y.,
January, 13th, 1838. . . . Van Rensselaer,
the patriot General, is well known in this
place and Albany as a common *blackguard*,
and one of those desperate unprincipled
fellows, well calculated to engage in any
piratical enterprise, every thing to gain,
and nothing to lose, but his *head*. General
Sutherland, as he is termed, is an idle
fellow, that has lived in this place for several
years past, and was kept here as a kind
of a political drummer for the *anti-masonic*
party, and all others engaged are of similar
character. I hope none of them will ever
be permitted to come back into the United
States, as we are much better off without
them; and there will not be much danger
of their coming back if Governor Head
takes them, which I hope he may.

From the Morning Courier,

BUFFALO. . . . We subjoin the news from
Buffalo, in the order of time.

From the Buffalo Journal Jan. 17.

Day before yesterday the British authorities
anchored three armed schooners, off
the head of Grand Island. They were
visited by our collector, as stated, yesterday,
and they avowed their orders were to
fire upon and bring too, the steamboat
Barcelona, if she attempted to pass up the
river, from Schlosser to Buffalo. This
avowal of the old *'right of search'*, roused
some American feeling. Gen. Scott, it is
said, outdoors, sent, by his aid, Lieut. Tallcott,
a letter on board, stating that the
Barcelona, being an American bottom, and
under the American flag, could not be subjected
to such search; and that if she was
fired upon he should employ such means
as were in his power in repelling such attack.
In pursuance of this view, Gen. Scott
ordered the artillery on duty in this city,
with their park, (so many at least as
was deemed necessary,) down the river, to
the shore opposite to the armed schooners.
The steamboat, yesterday morning, came
up, and passing the schooners, came too,
at the lower end of Squaw Island, by reason
of a head wind. Soon after this the
British flotilla weighed and stood up the
river to Waterloo, on the other side, thus
again placing themselves above the steamboat
when she would have to pass them,
on her way to this city.

Towards night the head wind lulled so
that the boat could stem the current and
she proceeded on her way up. The U. S.
Revenue Cutter, Captain Dobbins, which
arrived here yesterday, with her full complement
of guns (she has usually, of late, carried
but a single, one) at this time reached
the scene. She passed down the current
until abreast of the British schooners,
when she let go her anchor—leaving the
Barcelona to pass up on the American
side of her.—The artillery, under Gen.
Scott, had meanwhile moved along on shore,
keeping abreast of the boat, which, under
these circumstances, was not molested.

From the Buffalo Daily Journal, Jan. 19.

SCHOONER SAVANNAH. . . . This vessel,
loaded with salt for Cleveland, whose clear-

ance from our harbour only awaited a fair wind was taken possession of this morning by orders of Gen. Scott, and manned with United States troops, to prevent her leaving. This act on the part of the authorities, in the absence of martial law is rather premature, as we are confident that no individual in this city has the power or right to stop any vessel that has a clearance, as in the case of the Savannah.

We regret that we should be the first to notice this unlawful act, on the ground that we may be charged with aiding in an excitement which had nearly ceased, but holding the situation we do, we shall not flinch from making public any action which, like this is done without the shadow or colour of legality.

If we are rightly informed, the collector of any port within the United States, cannot refuse a clearance to any vessel unless the articles on board are contraband. Nor is it necessary for any vessel to obtain a clearance between this port and Barcelona, for the simple reason that the distance lies within the District.

Postscript.—We have just been informed that the Barcelona has been seized on the same grounds as the schooner Savannah, and placed under the charge of Lieut. Homans, of the U. S. Navy, with an armed body of men. We again enquire where is the authority for all this? If any... produce it...and relieve the public mind. Why should she leave our waters for a destination known only to a few? Are we all emissaries from a foreign government?

The same paper of the day following, states that the Barcelona was regularly chartered by the government, and the Savannah only seized.

From the Albany Daily Adv. Jan. 24.

The Buffalo mails arrived yesterday, two more will be due to-day. We have Buffalo papers of Saturday evening last.

The schooner Savannah cleared at Buffalo for Dunkirk on the 13th instant, and was preparing to sail the same evening when information having been given to the collector that she was destined to take a large number of men from some place in the vicinity, he had her seized.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that information had been received at Hamilton, U. C., by express, that Dr. Duncombe had taken Fort Malden, & destroyed the village of Amherstburg. Doubtless.

The steamboats Barcelona and Robert Fulton, have been chartered at Buffalo, for government service. Lieut. Homans, of the Navy, has been appointed to the naval command of the lakes, and hoists his flag on the former. It is said that Captain Champlain, also of the Navy, will take charge of the latter. The Barcelona left Buffalo on Saturday—destination unknown.

The State Cannon.—The statement was communicated to us this morning. Day before yesterday, Colonel Ransom, commanding the Militia at Tonawanda, received a letter through the post-office, purporting to be written by General Scott, ordering him to deliver to certain teamsters the cannon belonging to the state, which had been left in his custody. The circumstances that this order came through the post-office, and the totally unilitary character of the address, excited Colonel R.'s suspicions that all was not right, and before complying with it, he called upon a gentleman of Tonawanda, and showed him the document. This gentleman assured him that he was acquainted with General Scott's handwriting, and believed the order to be written by him. The cannon were accordingly given up. Where they are no one can tell, but every one can guess in whose possession they are.

Yesterday, however, Colonel Ransom, to make assurance doubly sure, sent a dispatch to Gen. Scott, advising him of the facts; but we understand that the bearer saw fit to delay delivering it for some hours after he arrived in town.

It appeared upon investigation, that the order from General Scott was a forgery, and that some person or persons adopted this course, in order to recover these guns from the protection of the state, to which they had been surrendered only so long as suited their purposes.

We have heard various rumors, which strongly compromise several individuals in this city, who have played prominent parts in recent movements here, but as measures have been adopted to ascertain the parties to this transaction, and bring them to justice, we forbear giving names, or alluding more distinctly to reports. Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

It appears that the above order, or letter, was written by an inhabitant of Buffalo, named William Scott, who, says a writer in the Journal, 'usually writes his name 'W. Scott,' without altering his handwriting, or using any deception whatever. It did not partake of the military character necessarily attached to orders coming from head quarters, which is conclusive against any intention of forgery, but merely signed with the simple name of 'W. Scott.'

A correspondent of the Buffalo Journal of the 20th says, that these cannon were not government but private property. By the following, from the Commercial Advertiser, it would seem that some of them have been retaken:—

Col. L. H. Ensworth, with a detachment of the 8th Brigade, accompanied by one of the Deputy Marshals, succeeded in regaining two pieces of cannon and several stand of arms, with powder, balls, &c. belonging to the state. They were found at Goodrich's, some fifteen miles up the lake. Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the cannon were part of

those which were obtained from Col. Ransom by means of a forged order.

Head Quarters, 7th Military Department, Detroit, January 5, 1838.

Sir.—Last evening I received an official letter from Major Webb, the United States officer in charge of the ordnance stores belonging to the United States in the arsenal at Dearborn, and the military magazine in the vicinity of Detroit, informing me that he has information from a source that cannot be doubted, that there is at this time a considerable body of men organising in Michigan, with a view of uniting with the patriots, as they are called, in Canada, and that they contemplate to furnish themselves with arms, accoutrements and ammunition from the Dearborn arsenal, and the military magazine at Detroit, and urges on me the necessity of a military guard to protect this property—and believing, myself, that, owing to the present singular excitement, a guard for the above purpose is indispensable, I therefore, in behalf of the United States, respectfully require of you a guard, to consist of one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, three sergeants, four corporals, and forty-two privates, to be at the disposal of Major Webb, till instructions can be had on the subject from the Major General commanding the Eastern division of the United States Army, or the Commander-in-Chief at Washington. I am respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. BRADY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Hon. S. T. Mason, Governor of Michigan.

Head Quarters, Michigan Militia, Detroit, Jan. 5, 1838.

You are hereby commanded to furnish from the company under your command, the guard required in the communication from Brig. Gen. Brady, U. S. A., a copy of which is herewith furnished you for your guidance.

By order of the Commander in chief.

JOHN WINDER, Aid de Camp.
Issac S. Rowland, Captain of the Brady Guards, Detroit.

It does not appear, however, that the precautions of the authorities of the United States, had been attended with due effect; for it will be seen from the following communication, which we find in the *Baltimore American*, dated two days subsequently, that all the States arms in the Arsenal at Detroit, had been secretly carried away; that four hundred stand of arms had been openly seized at Monroe; and that the city powder magazine at Dearborn, were only protected by a guard dispatched from the city in time. Of the 800 stand of arms sent to Bois Blanc, by the 'patriots' of Detroit, it will be borne in mind, that one half were captured only two days afterwards, opposite Amherstburg, by a party of the Kent Militia.

Detroit, Jan 7, 1838.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion, in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement was known, save that a meeting had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there. It has turned out differently, for on Thursday night all the State arms in our Arsenal were secretly taken away; on the same day 400 stand were openly seized at Monroe, and on the succeeding night our jail was robbed of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stand and 100 men departed from our wharf for Bois Blanc—a British Island nineteen miles below, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie. Attempts were also to have been made upon our city powder magazine at the Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being dispatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers, circulated, and now containing 1000 names... Commissions from Navy Island tendered and accepted—enrollment of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the river—regular drills held—and, to cap the climax, a—Sutherland from New York is hourly expected, with a force from Cleveland, to arrive at Gibraltar, sixteen miles hence...the point of rendezvous...and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breast-work, the patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard to attack Malden, to proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with efficiency and secrecy, and as there are many disaffected on the proposed route, there is some feasibility in the plan. We think they will at least take Malden if they try.

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the concert of action shown in the enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

Governor Mason issued his Proclamation three or four days ago, but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney despatched a steamboat with the Marshal and posse after the schooner, but they were defied, and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder, if they approached nearer than hailing distance.

Our citizens held a public meeting and passed Resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the Patriots' measures, and organized a guard of one hundred men for the protection of the town, which was then without any arms, save those of the volunteer corps, and liable to be plundered of its stores by the Patriots, or fired on by the Royalists on the opposite side of the river.

Upon the return of the marshal, a requisition for arms was made upon General Brady, U. S. A. which was granted. Arms from Dearborn were brought in, and an enrollment of two hundred citizens made to seize the schooner, if found within our jurisdiction. We think, however, she has reached her point of destination ere this.

The patriots have a large body of men at Gibraltar, destined to co-operate with the vessel above alluded to, and tomorrow morning we may expect the grand move to be made upon the town of Malden.

I have thus given you some of the details of an enterprise, which however much we may sympathise with the Canadians, is a most flagrant violation of neutrality and national faith.

That all these enrollments should have been made—arms taken—men drilled...and the whole machinery of war put into operation—without the knowledge of our police, is a matter which our Government will find it exceedingly difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the British nation, and should that people make reprisals or surprise our coast by a cannonade, an impartial judge would deem the retribution just.

P. S. Monday morning, Jan. 8.—Sutherland has arrived at Gibraltar from Cleveland with seventy men, and an attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

The New Outbreak.—We have nothing later from Detroit than the letter we published yesterday, but some additional information is given in the subjoined extract and official documents from the Detroit Daily Advertiser. From these we are led to hope that the absurd, illegal and most unpatriotic projects of the *soi-disant* 'patriots'—whose proper appellation should be robbers, brigands, and outlaws—will be efficiently met and counteracted by our own authorities; and that, if they will insist upon invading the territory of Canada, our Government and people will be able to say with truth, that they have gone as a denounced and repudiated band of freebooters, fleeing from the outraged laws and justice of the country which they disgrace, and which takes no other interest in their fate than a sincere desire that they may never return within its borders.

We hope that the account we published yesterday may prove to be exaggerated & incorrect, at least so far as relates to the stealing of the arms; but even should this mortifying assertion be well founded, we do most earnestly hope that the recent events on the Niagara frontier may be taken as a warning and an incentive, by authorities and people, and that our Government, the exemplification of a system which we boastfully proclaim the most perfect ever devised by human wisdom, may not again stand before the world in the humiliating attitude of acknowledged inability to prevent or punish acknowledged offences against its own laws, and the laws of nations too.—*New York Com. Adv.*

For the Fallston and Brighton Gazette.

LOWER CANADA REVOLUTION.

However the hearts of the whole American people always glow with fertile emotion, at every struggle for liberty and independence, I can hardly believe that in the Lower Canada Revolution there is anything to claim our sympathies for the French, or our indignation against the English. It seems to be a desperate effort on the part of the French to regain their nationality without having any aggravated grievances to complain of. It is a Gallic and Anglo-Saxon quarrel.

It will be remembered that the Gallo-Canadians were conquered by Great Britain in the old French war. At the commencement of the American Revolution, the Canadas were British colonies. The English, after the taking of Quebec, by an act commonly called the act of Quebec, guaranteed to the French Canadians, most of their privileges and liberties congenial to their habits and wishes. Among these were the civil law (*Coutume de Paris*) with all the abominations of the feudal tenure, and the catholic religion, as the church establishment, in common with the Church of England.

A popular Assembly, elected by the people—a Legislative Council appointed by the crown, styled the Provincial Parliament, were secured to them. The French language, in common with the English, was permitted to be used in all their Judicial proceedings. The Common Law of England was only reserved to regulate the proceedings and punishment for crimes. With these privileges, the Gallo-Canadians appeared so well satisfied, that in our political struggle, in the American Revolution, for the great principles of civil and religious liberty they refused to unite with us to throw off what they deemed an easy yoke of servitude. They saw the generous and chivalrous Montgomery, after braving the hardships and terrors of a rigorous winter, and successfully prostrating the British forces from St. Johns to Quebec, land upon the plains of Abraham, proffering them the blessings of freedom and independence,—yet without succor and sympathy, they allowed him and his gallant army amid

the horrors of the pestilence and storms of Heaven to pour out in vain the best blood, ever consecrated to a glorious cause.*

During the late war, the Canadians of Lower and Upper Canada, were still found as willing to remain as dependent colonies and with all their energies opposed the wishes of the United States to make them independent states. They were found in an unholy alliance, side by side fighting with the N. W. Indians, and multiplying the evils and horrors of war. Lower Canada though nominally dependent, is less burdened with taxes than any colony in the world. That she might be compensated with other blessings, incident to Independence, to make the increased expense of self-government of no consideration, is very possible, though doubtful. If with their Independence, the feudal tenure should be abolished, and the tenure of real property should be the same as in the U. States, good indeed would certainly result. But the French are so tenacious of their peculiar customs that they have never as yet established Registry Offices for recording deeds and mortgages—a reform in their laws, which the English party look upon as necessary, to encourage trade and emigration. They are, with some appearance of reason accused of being opposed to all emigration from England or the United States. After remaining more than a half century under the English Colonial system, the French have become restive and desirous of a French nationality. They wish to uproot all the English features of their constitution, and drive the Anglo-Saxons from the inheritance of the Gaul. I say, let them have independence, if they are educated free men & will fight gloriously to achieve it. Let us not encourage American citizens to pour in as volunteers to assist them. We are now at peace with England, and it is the interest of both nations to remain at peace with each other and the world. Once the Canadas were proffered independence by the United States. They could have acquired the dignity and fruit of independent States of the confederacy. They spurned the alliance. They now, with a poor grace, can ask our assistance as a nation or as individuals.

* Montgomery arrived before Quebec, 5th December, 1775. The small pox broke out in the camp a few days after. The snow had fallen most incessantly and encumbered the earth. The night of 31st December, 1775, between 4 and 5 o'clock, in the morning, amidst a heavy snow storm, Montgomery and Arnold made the attack.

ENGLAND.

From the London Standard 23d December, we extract the following on the affairs of Canada, which we are sure will be read with interest by our readers. The Morning Chronicle, a ministerial journal, writes in equally strong language, & recommends that measures of the most rigorous character be adopted by the Government against the Canadians. Both papers contain very lengthy reports of the debate on Canada, which we will lose no time in laying before our readers. Colonel Wetherall's despatch, detailing the particulars of the battle of St. Charles, is published in the Standard.—*Montreal Herald.*

A British colony is in open rebellion without pretence of grievance. No violation of natural rights is or can be pretended—no claims inconsistent with the most unbounded personal and local liberty can be advanced—no tax has been imposed except by the authority of the local legislature (we believe no taxation exists)—no service extorted.—The people of Lower Canada are as free as the people of England in whatever concerns legislation and government. For what, then, do they take arms against the law and the authority of their Sovereign? Ostensibly for a *fancy constitution*. For this fancy constitution they say that they violate the peace of society and murder the Queen's loyal subjects. Who does not see in this the assertion of a principle that must in its progress effect the dissolution of human society? A province—and if a province, why not a district, *arrondissement*, county, or township—dislikes, or for the sake of rebellion, affects to dislike, the constitution of government under which it is placed, no grievances, personal or more general, are seriously alleged...the constitution does not suit the taste of the inhabitants—they are regardless of the interests of the governing and protecting powers—their immediate humor must be indulged, or they plunge at once into rebellion.

This is the state of the question between Great Britain and Lower Canada—are we, or are the rebels to give way? We think that this is scarcely to be inquired of Englishmen. The question is not a party question...it touches the very essentials of the social state; it is this—may capricious rebellion be lawfully undertaken by all who are strong enough, or who think themselves strong enough, to declare war? We are assured of our answer from the readers of the Standard. England must expend her last shilling, and transmit her last soldier, or put down rigorously, and without compromise, the Canadian rebellion. If she fail to do this her empire is but a name.

The effort must be made at once and decisively. We hope that before we have written, thousands of troops have been ordered for North America. The example of the war of 1774, so different in the merits of its origin, must teach the importance of time, and of acting with vigor and with power in the first instance. If troops are sent out by companies, or even by regi-

ments, they will be sent out for certain defeat, and the only memorial we shall have of their services will be disgrace and debt.

Let the Queen's government act with energy, and we think we are safe in promising that they will have the cordial support of the conservatives of the empire. We have no object but the general good; our unreserved aid, by whatever party name, or other name, they may be called. The interest in peril is not a party interest; it is, in its narrowest consideration, the interest of England, and of every Englishman, wherever his lot may be cast; in a wider extent, it is the interest of human society.

We say that in its narrowest consideration the interests perilled is the interest of England and of every Englishman—and such it is. The ostensible pretext of the population of Lower Canada is not the true one. They care nothing for a constitution; they are as willing to crouch to a despotism as their fathers in the days of Louis, or their brethren in the time of Napoleon; but, like those fathers and those brothers, they hate the religion and name of England. With this hatred, directed against the colonists of British birth or race, confessedly began the present discontents. The government attempted to conciliate in the usual way, by pampering the insolence of the unjust, unreasonable and malignant, and discountenancing the loyal and well disposed, and, as we see with the usual success—the irreconcilable hatred to the English religion and race has extended to the English connection. This is the quarrel of every Protestant Englishman, and as such the nation will take it up.

But it is also the quarrel of civil society. The principle advanced in the ostensible pretext for rebellion is one that, as we have said, must end in the dissolution of the social state.

If it be once admitted that government and law are to be respected only up to the point when resistance to them may be, or seem to be, safe, there is an end of all security for peace and order, and to the ascendancy of those principles of justice which have hitherto been appealed to as the supreme arbiter in public as in private conduct.—Granted, that a community has the right to declare itself independent as soon as it is strong enough to maintain its position—has it also the right of cancelling its debt for all the services which have raised it to that pitch of power? Do the rebels of Lower Canada acknowledge that debt? Are they in a condition, or are they willing, to pay the cost of conquering the colony in 1758, or the cost of defending it for eighty succeeding years, to hand over all the commercial and other benefits that England has profusely showered upon them during that period? When they are in this solvent condition, when they show this honest readiness, they may talk of the justice of their claim to independence, but not until then. What, however, do they now propose? To pay their debt? No: to rob the British settlers in the mass, and to rob Great Britain of the whole of her unappropriated lands in North America. Such is the rebel notion of justice—such is the immitigable hatred of England which animates the traitors.

Why do we press these considerations? First in behalf of our loyal fellow-subjects in Canada, who would be the first victims of successful rebellion, or even more fatal compromise. Next, because of the great principle that is upon trial. Let rebellion triumph in Canada. Every other dependency, and colony will, as hatred, caprice, or interest shall avail itself of the precedent of Lower Canada; so that it may be predicted with perfect confidence that if we fail in the present contest, or give way through fear of the rebels, the sun of British Glory, wealth and power has set forever. Let every British soldier be sent to the scene of the great conflict. Great Britain is sound. To restore peace to Ireland it will be only necessary to recal Lord Mulgrave, and to give that proof which a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels of Canada will give—that with rebellion no terms will be kept. The Protestants of Ireland, with the loyal of the Roman Catholics, are more than sufficient for the defence of peace and order in their island when relieved from the trammels of a government directed by traitors. From the continent of Europe we have nothing to fear at this side of Russia, too distant to interpose before the contest shall have been decided, if only we act with promptitude and energy. From France we have no apprehension while Louis Philippe shall occupy the throne. He we firmly believe loves England and did he not he is too wise a man not to take warning by the fatal mistake of Louis the Sixteenth in aiding the United States. Spain is blotted out from the list of European powers; the King of the Netherlands is our faithful and attached friend notwithstanding all his wrongs; Prussia will not countenance a Popish, nor Austria a Jacobine rebellion. These considerations must not be lost sight of when men are disposed to frighten themselves with visions of a new American war like that of 1774, a war as unlike in its chances of success as that threatened by the Canadian rebels, as in the justice of its origin. It was by European aid—by the aid of France and Spain and Holland—that the United States effected their separation.

Montreal, Jan. 26.

Sixteen prisoners arrived in town on Wednesday evening from St. Johns, under

escort of Lient. McDonald and the St. Johns Volunteers. They are charged with high treason and seditious practices. Amongst them are Dr. Brown, of Dunham Flat; M. Range, merchant, of L'Acadie; L. M. Decoigne, notary, also of L'Acadie; a man of Vermont; one Pelletier, a journeyman printer. He was arrested at Yarmaska, endeavoring to reach the United States with letters from the friends of the refugees.

For the Mississkoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE—No. 60.

All the vicissitudes, not only of times and seasons, but likewise those of the dispensations of God's Providence, in his moral government of the world, pass before the fire side societies, of which the world is composed. Nothing in this world remains long in the same posture, and under the same appearance. All things are ever on the move. Time, how quickly it flies! One thing produces another, but God is the great and the first cause. Man himself, in all his glory and prime, is a weak changeable creature. At the age of fourscore how different he is from the man he was at the age of twenty! In his best estate he knows not what to-morrow will bring forth. Though he is endowed with reason and intelligence, yet because he is possessed of passions & feelings which are sometimes too strong for the control and guidance of reason, he cannot always answer for himself, that he will act agreeably to the purposes which he may have formed, or to the judgments which he may have pronounced—far less that, with the utmost vigilance in his power, he can guard against the cross accidents of life. Man is formed to be dependent upon God. He cannot direct his own steps. Even the heathen Poet knew that man, not like the dumb animals looking down to the ground, was created with an erect countenance, to look up to God.

We are ever on the move towards the grave, which leads to the chambers of the dead. I have seen the man on whom the storms of fourscore years and upwards, had spread their hoary frost, till his thin locks, over the pale forehead, were white as the driven snow—his limbs withered and shrivelled as a tree dried of its moisture, and stripped of its gay foliage by the cold blast of many a winter, no more to return;—I have seen him weak and tottering, as the tender infant, depending on others for all the comforts which his helplessness required; but even then, in his forlorn condition, I have seen that his mind was alive; that his soul was full of vigour, and had an eye of faith which could penetrate through the gloomy atmosphere, surrounding him, to scenes beyond the boundaries of this vale of tears, and rejoice in the well grounded hope of soon exchanging a world of sorrow for rest and felicity in the kingdom of God. The sufferings of the present life are not worthy of being compared with the glory that shall be revealed, and bestowed on the humblest of the children of God. The day of their emancipation will soon arrive.

I have seen the parent, contented and happy in the humble vale of life, suddenly, as if by a clap of thunder, by an accidental mistep, laid, for many days and wearisome nights, on the bed of sickness, under the most racking pain; yet under such adverse dispensations, I have seen patience under sufferings, meekness under trials, resignation to the will of God, under severe pain, and a faith which looked up to heaven through the dense clouds of sorrow, shining as in a dark place, to shew that religion is from God, and that God is with his people.

Go to the house of mourning, where the fatherless children and the widow are in affliction—where the world has withdrawn its charms—its friendship and its flattering promises—where nothing remains but the cold chill of penury and want; and tears, unheeded, furrowing the cheek of the lonely. Go there that you may learn charity—that your heart may be softened by the sight of woe; especially when you have a fit of discontentment at your lot—when you feel your bowels of compassion closing up against demands made on your humanity, go there, and see how it will affect you. Cast an eye of compassion on the helpless little ones, whose bread-winners have been taken away, leaving but little for the maintenance of those who have mouths to eat, but whose tender age cannot provide.

'Ah! little think the gay licentious proud,
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround;
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
And wanton, often cruel, riot waste;
Ah! little think they, while they dance along,

How many feel, this very moment, death,
And all the sad variety of pain.
How many sink in the devouring flood,
Or more devouring flame. How many bleed,
By shameful variance betwixt Man and Man.
How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms;
Shut from the common air, and common use
Of their own limbs. How many drink the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery. Sore pierced by wintry winds,
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty. How many shake
With all the fiercer tortures of the mind,
Unbounded passion, madness, guilt, remorse;
Whence tumbled headlong from the height of life,
They furnish matter for the tragic muse.

Even in the vale, where wisdom loves to dwell,
With friendship, peace and contemplation join'd,
How many, rack'd with honest passions, droop
In deep retir'd distress. How many stand
Around the death-bed of their dearest friends,
And point the parting anguish. Thought fond man
Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills,
That one incessant struggle tender life
One scene of toil, of suffering and of fate,
Vice in his high career, would stand appall'd
And heedless rambling impulse learn to think;
The conscious hand of charity would warm,
And her wide wish Benevolence dilate;
The social tear would rise, the social sigh;
And into clear perfection, gradual bliss,
Refining still, the social passions work.'

To read such thoughts as these, which have to recommend them, not only the attraction of beautiful language, the grave and animated imagery of dignified verse, but also, what is of greater value, the kindly sentiments of a feeling heart, must be a profitable exercise to every ingenious mind. Man is a social being. He should weep with those that weep, as well as enter into their joy. The Lord of glory has left his poor to depend, in a great measure, on the kindness of those to whom he has given much. 'He that lendeth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' The Lord will both acknowledge and reward the kindness, as having been done to himself, at the day of Judgment.

'Father of light and life! thou good SUPREME!
O teach me what is good! teach me MYSELF!
Save me from folly, vanity and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure,
Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!'

I would recommend it to those who have the comforts of life, if not to the extent of their covetous desires, yet in abundance for all necessary purposes, to read THOMSON'S 'WINTER.'

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, FEB. 6, 1838.

The present crisis has made a wonderful discovery in governments. Even our Whig ministry have seen that conciliation which consists in yielding to importunate clamour, can no more satisfy clamour than the rivers, ever discharging their running streams, can overflow the ocean; and that governments, to be good for anything, must exercise authority, and govern, as the name itself imports.

In the republican governments of America, which their writers have lauded to the skies as the perfection of human wisdom, a very alarming defect has been brought to light, viz. that of being totally destitute of legal, constitutional power. If not also of physical power, to govern society. The admission is made by the chief magistrate of the Union, his Excellency President Van Buren. To secure every man in the peaceable pursuit of happiness, and to restrain the evil minded, is the end of all governments,—of such as deserve the name. With very few exceptions, little or no fault need be found with the printed documents of the States' authorities which bear on Canadian affairs. We do not here, however, allude to Gov. Marcy's message of the 2nd January. The most of them reason well, as Cato soliloquises with Plato's book before him; but when they come to act, they are either unwilling, consequently insincere, or they are unable to perform the functions of rulers. The people, in all directions, have acted in defiance of written wisdom, and proclaimed themselves above both law and government. A rebellion has broken out in both the Canadas, but having a government, and honesty among the loyal part of the community, the rebellion was soon put down. A rebellion has begun in the States. We call it rebellion, though it has hitherto been unbloody, and without fighting in battle, nevertheless it is a rebellion against the American government in principle. If it be not a rebellion, it is the completest manifestation of hypocrisy that this world has ever seen. But we still call it an American rebellion. It is as bold and as unblushing in town meetings and lawless resolutions, as our anti coercion meetings were since last March till November. Town meetings have proclaimed

themselves above the laws of the States, and above the obligations of treaties entered into with foreign nations. They do not deny but that their servants, their President and Governors, are bound. For themselves, they are the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, and are not bound, neither by honour nor by the law of nations. They may, as the sovereign people, in contradistinction from their rulers, their servants, wage war against a nation in amity with the supposed organs of their government, without violating treaties—the sovereigns never made treaties—but if that nation resent the aggression, and give a salutary chastisement to the insult, that nation has violated the Treaty, but they have not. The doctrine is boldly maintained that the sovereign people may do whatsoever they please, but that British subjects must submit to be reviled, dictated to, invaded; plundered, and murdered, by the sovereign people, without a murmur and without resistance.

Well, let the sovereign people go on. They have themselves developed the defects of their government to the world. If the resolutionists have spoken truth, they are not far from reducing society to its original elements, where every one does what he thinks right in his own eyes.

Nations which have entered into treaties will, of course, understand them. The robbers of the public arsenals went out and in among them as if they had committed no crime. They did so under the eye of authority, if such it should be called. Judge Lynch had for years dispensed with Courts of Law and legal process to an alarming extent; but it is only of late that the rabble took it in their heads to arm themselves from the contents of the public arsenals. What has been done once with impunity can be done again. Let them see to it. They have taught the mob, how it may get arms. The lesson will not soon be forgotten. An audacious demagogue, whenever he chooses, knows how to arm a gang of lawless ruffians. The lawless example will recoil on themselves. We take no pleasure in foreseeing how it must infallibly work, and the calamities it will bring, but the rebellion, in spirit and in principle, has already begun; and the government is found to be no obstacle in its way. Great Britain can, and will take care of herself, and of her dependencies. She never was in better trim; and we may add that the British Provinces of North America were never in better trim. The English population of both provinces are loyal, zealous, determined, and armed. They do not seek war; but they have discovered the perfidy of their southern neighbours. To condemn their usage of us when they thought our case was desperate; and their perfidious treatment of the Seminole and Cherokee Indians, one does not need to use his own reasoning at all. The spirited condemnation of the scandalous transactions by their own writers is enough. Neither do we require to say any thing respecting the affair of the Caroline, but merely refer to their own authorised practice. The Attorney General of Upper Canada has set this subject in the clear light of truth. The sovereigns must not take it amiss if they be treated with a dish similar to that which was praised, when General Jackson was the Cook.

The London Standard, as published in the Montreal Herald, has come out strong against the Canadian rebellion. At that date, 23d Dec., the battle of St. Charles was known in England. What will they say when they hear of the American SYMPATHY? Shall they not send over skillful physicians to cure the people of the SYMPATHY? JOHN BULL does think in earnest of his children.

In the comparison made by the Quebec papers between the numbers that attended the rebellious meetings of the disloyal Canadians last summer, and the names or crosses, affixed to the late loyal addresses, presented to Lord Gosford, we observe that the county of Mississkoui is taken in as having furnished 1000 at a radical meeting. This is a gross mistake. There were not 150 radicals at the meeting of July the 4th. The rest, if any, were idle spectators. This County has nobly proved that we never had but few of that class. Where are they now? where?

Died,
In this village, on the 30th ult., Mrs. John Freligh; in her 55th year.
In St. Armand, on the 4th inst., Thomas, son of John H. N. Witeman; aged 13 years.

Notice.

The undersigned requests that all debts contracted with the late S. P. Lalanne, for business done in the Register Office, may be paid immediately to Mr. Ferres, Deputy Registrar, who is authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges therefor.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.
Bedford, 27th January, 1838.

Register Office Notice.

THE subscriber begs to remind the public that fees for business done in this office are of small individual amount; that to open accounts for them must cause a great loss of time and a great deal of labour without any remuneration whatever, besides considerable risk; and he begs therefore to say that all fees must be paid when the writings are lodged in office.

The subscriber begs further to intimate that having been admitted by Leon Lalanne Notary Public as a partner in his business, he is ready to execute all kinds of notarial writings with promptness and at a moderate charge.

J. M. FERRES,
Deputy Registrar, Mississkoui.

Notice.

THE undersigned Creditors of the late Simon Peter Lalanne, of Frelighsburg request a meeting of all his creditors at Mr Chandler's Hotel on Saturday the 17th day of February next, noon.

OREN J. KEMP.
ABEL HURLBUT.
JAS. MOIR FERRES.

Frelighsburg 29 January 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted on note or book account to the estate of the late Capt. J. O. NAS ABBOTT, of Abbott's Corner, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay; and all persons holding just claims against said estate to present the same for liquidation.

MARY ABBOTT.
Executrix.

Abbott's Corner, Jan. 21, 1838.

Notice.

A monthly meeting of the Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Mississkoui & Rouville, the following resolution was passed, viz:—That the Secretary be requested to give the following persons Powers of Attorney to prosecute and collect all sums due this company within the Parishes wherein said parties reside,—to wit:—
Jonathan Selby, Esq., Dunham,
O. J. Kemp, Esq., St. Armand East,
Nelson Adams, Bedford,
Isaac Hogel, Henryville,
H. Chapman, Esq. Clarenceville,
W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg.

By order of the Directors.
C. ROBERTS, Secy.

Phillipsburg, Jan. 6th 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.

W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

Buffalo Robes, Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett CAPS, Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&
Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

& Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost. Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

JOHN SHATTUCK.

Is duly authorised to receive pay and receipt the same.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons; together with

Groceries, Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality.

Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31st—
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE
BEAVER FALLS UNION,
AND
BEAVER COUNTY ADVOCATE.

THE 'Beaver Falls Union and Beaver County Advocate,' will be more especially devoted to the paramount object of imparting correct information abroad, in relation to the general advantages and resources of Beaver county, and the great manufacturing facilities and commercial claims of Beaver Falls and its vicinity.

For various commercial conveniences... undeveloped mineral wealth—unimproved water power, and manufacturing capacities—for the mild salubrity of its climate, and for the romantic beauty and sublimity of its scenery, Beaver county is not surpassed by any of the rival and thriving sections of the south and west. To present fairly our claims to public consideration—to point out the many inducements here presented to capital and enterprise, to exert their influence and efforts, in building up as nature has designed and contemplated a great manufacturing and commercial town, will be the primary duty of the Union and Advocate.

In accordance with public sentiment and expectations, the Union unfurls the banner of the 'Supremacy of the constitution and laws and Integrity of the Union.' It will yield its undeviating support to the cardinal measures and principles of the Whig party—comprising as they do, those elements of political policy and action that have essentially contributed to lay the broad foundations of our constitutional liberties, and as a people, given us station and rank among the nations of the earth. It will zealously contribute its aid in exposing the ruinous measures of the national administration, which with mad violence and desperation, has been peaceably tearing away the supports...sapping the strength and marring the symmetry of the noblest edifices of constitutional government, ever devised by human wisdom, reared and adorned by human toils and virtues.

Conservative action and united resolution—compromising forbearance and enlightened patriotism, are indispensable to effect immediate political reform, and insure the wonted prosperity of the nation, and the permanent security of its free institutions.

The Miscellaneous department of the paper will be carefully supervised. It will be the aim of the Union to spread before its patrons a variety of entertaining and instructive information, such as to measurably satisfy the tastes and wishes of its readers. The rich fruits of science and the attractive flowers of literature will be so presented and displayed as to enlarge the understanding—enliven the imagination and mend the heart.

January 3d, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Eliha Crockett, St. Armand,
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg,
Galloway Freligh, Bedford,
Capt. Jacob Ruter, Nelsonville, Dunham,
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville,
Abner Potter, Brome,
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome,
P. H. Knowlton, Brome,
Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham,
Whipple Wells, Farnham,
Henry Bright, Sutton,
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg,
Henry Wilson, Lacole,
Levi A. Coit, Potton,
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont,
Nathan Hale, Troy
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville,
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

WM. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm

&

New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. John's, J. C. to Troy Vt. along the edge of the Pike and Mississquoi Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. John's on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. John's in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. John's and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, } Proprietors.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in Upper Canada where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

P. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11f.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. **CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK,** Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors

S. WOOD, J. & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, **2,000**

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3—28th J. C. S. W.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE, or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st August 1837. V2—20 2m

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon T. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down;

six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half

uadny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down;

seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine

pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

Jul y18th, 1837. 3 —14

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behavior security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11—1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth; its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habits and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M. Cord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.

Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminent useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the direction of the Synod of Canadas—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATT

TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rife, who is purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON, JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding

&

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Bick. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library, 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We knew by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction; and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim as offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, at its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that a book form would allow in the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain—

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.

46, Carpenter st. Philadelphia.

Wainwright's

PREMIUM

Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exert